BLACK and BROWN FUR STIFF HATS are equal to any \$3 and \$3.50 Hats to be found anywhere else in this city. We guarantee you a saving of 25c to \$1 on every Hat you buy of us.

CAMPAIGN

HANDKERCHIEFS

Take your choice of any of our Campaign Silk Handkerchiefs for

CENTS

Former prices 50c, 75c and \$1.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ANKAKEE (BIG FOUR Rail- I way) HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

Cincinnati and return INCLUDING ADMISSION TO EXPOSITION, Thursday, Nov. 1. Good returning on all trains in cluding Saturday, Nov. 3. No one should miss seeing the great Exposition at

Cincinnati. It will continue until Nov. S. The admission has been REDUCED TO 25 CENTS. DON'T FORGET, \$2.50 includes admission. We have said many things in praise of the Exposition, and it deserves all we have said; it is a wilderness of things useful, beautiful and interesting, and we will warrant those who have not seen it that they will thank us for prevailing upon them to do so after they have followed our advice, and those who have seen it will find a second visit more interesting than

det ready and go over the Big Four. Nov. 1. See the Exposition, the Eden Musee, the Zoological

EVERY DAY. ALL TRAINS. Tickets are on sale at the corner of Washington and Meridian streets and at Union Depot to Cincinnati and return, including admission to Exposition,

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart..... 3:55am 3:45pm

Arrive...... 3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

By the Author of 'The Luck of Roaring Camp.' "Tales of the Argonauts," etc.

Bret Harte's New Story Of Mining Life in California,

NOV. 4.

"Cressy" has all the characteristic qualities of Bret Harte's early work-touching pathos, quaint humor, fresh charming description and sympathetic appreciation of true manliness and womanliness even under the roughest and most uninviting exterior. It is a love story of dramatic situation and exciting incidents.

The Opening Chapters

NOV. 4,

And Will Run for NINE WEEKS

Murdered by Highwaymen. CHARLESTON, W. Va. Oct. 31 .- Information has been received from Mercer county that on Sunday last four white travelers on a highway were attacked by a band of negroes. Two of the travelers were shot and their bodies robbed of \$600. The other two men, William Henderson and Michael Johnson, escaped and went to Bramell, the county seat of Mercer, where they gave an alarm. Fifty men at once went in pursuit, but up to yesterday had been unsuccessful, as the outlaws took to the mountains in the neighborhood of the Kentneky line.

GRAY hair is made to resume its youthful color and beauty by the use of Hall's Vegetable Similar Hair Renewer, the best preparation

WHEN INDICATIONS. WEDNESDAY-Fair this morning; light rains to-night.

Campaign business. Also, THE WHEN'S business.

You're too busy this week to "have your attention called" specially to anything.

No doubt some will forget to eat, these days. But we'll bet nobody will forget that THE WHEN is still there, furnishing furnishings, furnishing clothes, furnishing hats, better and cheaper than anybody.

When you come to pay the campaign bet which you lost, for a hat, you won't forget that THE WHEN sells better hats for less money than anybody.

And when you come to want clothes, and must have 'em, you'll remember the same

THE BREWERY SYNDICATE.

What Is Said by Chicago and Milwaukee Men of the Operations of English Capitalists.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 .- John S. Cooke, president of the Cooke Brewing Company, when asked about the English syndicate that is reported to have been formed for the purpose of buying American brawries and carrying on business as maltsters, victualers, mineral water manufacturers, hotel-keepers, wine and tobacco merchants, and to establish all other branches of business, said: "I have heard it discussed a great deal in a joking way among brewers, and we all think there is nothing in it. I do not think any such syndicate has been formed, and do not think it would amount to anything anyway. There is enough American capital to carry on the American brewing interests, and were there such a syndicate it would not be popular with the class of people who patronize

"Would you sell your brewing interests to such "Most certainly, if they offered enough for it. Two Englishman came to me a short time ago and wanted to buy me out. I do not think they belonged to any syndicate, and I think something like that started the report."

J. H. McAvoy, president of the McAvoy Brew-ing Company, said there was no doubt such a syndicate had been formed. That it had purchased not only the New York breweries of H. Clausen & Son and Flannigan, May & Co., but also the Philadelphia brewery of John F. Bette & Co, and he had heard it rumored that the Anhauser, Busch & Co. brewery, of St. Louis, and Ehrett's mammoth bottling establishment, of New York, were about to go under the centrol of the same syndicate. He thought the object was to find better investment for English capital. The low rate of interest in England-2 or 3 per cent.-had caused English capitalists to invest their money in American industries. They had put their money in American mines and ranches, and they were now trying to get an interest in American breweries.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31 .- When questioned about the purchase of American breweries by the English syndicate. Charles Beer, secretary of the Best Brewing Company, said that he understood from a gentleman from New York that the sale of the two New York breweries had been made some days ago. He had heard nothing further of the syndicate's intentions. There had been no negotiations for the Best brewery. He could not speak for any of the other Milwankee breweries, though, but said that the Best Brawing Company would not consider any proposition to sell out. Mr. Falk, of the Falk Brewing Company, said that his company had some time ago received inquiries from the English syndicate for the purchase of their brewery, and he believed other brewers had received similar inquiries, but his company had not replied to them. He thought, though, that any or all of the Milwaukee breweries could be bought if they got their price.

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

It Possesses Twice the Force of Dynamite and Is Not Dangerous to Handle.

New BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 31. - Rudolph Ericsson, a young Swede, is employed in a drug store in this city. Before he came to America he worked with his uncle in a gunpowder factory in the old country, and together they experimented to find a new explosive that would be as powerful as dynamite but less dangerous to handle. A few months ago, young Ericsson received a letter from his uncle in which the latter stated that his experiments had at last been successful. He inclosed the formula of the new explosive and Rudolph got it patented under the name of "Extralite." The new explosive looks like moist corn-meal. It can be made as easily as corn-meal can be cooked, and in much the same way. Last week Mr. Ericsson made a quantity of it in a stove in Curran's drug store, and then experimented with it before some persons whom he is trying to interest in its manufacture. A mass of rock at Shuttle Meadow Mountain was selected as the scene of the experiments. The first trials were to prove that the mixture could not be exploded in the open extralite were put in it. The stuff would neither explode nor burn. It was then thoroughly mixed with kerosens oil, when about half of it burned, but did not explode. A small dynamite cartridge was inserted in a roll of the stuff. The cartridge was exploded with a fuse, but the extralite did not explode. When some of the substance was placed on a flat stone and struck with a hammer, the only result was to reduce it to a finer powder. A hole two feet deep was drilled in the hardest rock to be found in a neighboring quarry. Three rolls of the explosive, each containing three ounces, were tamped down in the hole and connected with a fuse. The explosion shook the ground and the air was filled with flying bowlders. The result achieved would have required two pounds of gunpowder or one pound of dynamite, while only time ounces of extralite were used. The manufacture of the explosive will be commenced in New Britain at once. The street commissioners of Hartford have decided to use it in the city's quarries. The French government is said to have paid 1,000,000 francs for the right to use

Railroad Clubs in Politics. MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31 .- The Journal will say: "A State organization of railroad clubs was formed here yesterday by fifty representatives. The meeting was executive, and no particulars were given out It is learned from an outside source that the clubs are political in their objects, and claim to control 16,000 votes. The two candidates for Governor have consented to pledge themselves to name a State railroad commissioner favorable to the clubs. The Brotherbood men are fighting the clubs. They claim that the clubs are but a tool of the railroads. officered by foremen and officials, who are paid by the railroads; that they control not over 1,000 votes, and their programme includes the abolition of the railroad commission and the reneal of the present stringest railroad legislation. The Brotherhood men will meet on Sunday night to decide on their probable action.

Puntshing a Dishonest Juror. ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31 .- L S. Albritton, one of the jurors in the Eddieman trial, the result of which has caused such indignation on account of the acquittal of the defendant, was to-day brought before Judge Clark, who sentenced him to twenty days in jail and to pay a fine of \$200. Several others of the packed jury will be

Conghs and Colds-Those who are suffering from coughs, colds sore throat, eta, should try Brown's Bronchia Troches. Sold only in boxes.

THE THIRD-PARTY LEADERS

Statements Plainly Showing Their Political Dishonesty and Insincerity.

The Indecent and Intemperate Language of Candidate Hughes Addressed to a Well-Known Minister in Eastern Indiana.

He Would Not Vote the Republican Ticket, Even to Secure Prohibition.

The Third-Party Managers in Hamilton and Tipton Arrange a Scheme for Selling Out the Supporters of Fisk and Brooks.

RENOUNCED THE THIRD PARTY.

The Intemperate Language of Mr. Hughes Opens the Eyes of Mr. Rector.

Rev. Charles W. Rector, a minister of the United Brethren denomination, is well known in Muncie and Delaware county as a zealous, faithful man in his calling, and a gentleman of irreproachable morals. He has been recognized as an ardent Prohibitionist, but has discovered the drift of the third party toward something else than prohibition, and like the conscientious man that he is, has renounced that party and renewed his allegiance to the Republican party. Mr. Rector is satisfied that it is his duty to state some facts to the public, that others may be informed as to the designs of the third-party leaders, and escape being entrapped by their machinations into wrong-doing, and has left with

the Times the communication printed below: "Permit me space for a few statements i your columns. I am not a politician, neither do I take much stock in political affairs. My polities in the past has been Republican, but I was well nigh gone on prohibition, so enthustastic have I been to have the curse of rum extinguished. But by reading prohibition papers and speeches, and having been electioneered so persistently by Democrats to vote prohibition that I had already decided in my mind that aithough prohibition gospel is good, it is preached by many with whom it is their chief concern to defeat the Republican party; and as yet I see no fault with its platform on the liquor traffic, but have decidedly come to the conclusion that it is not exclusively prohibition that the leaders of

the Prohibition party want. "Last Thursday night, Oct. 25, I heard Bro J. S. Hughes, candidate for Governor on the Probibition ticket, speak at New Corner, Delaware county, Indiana. Among many remarks, he argued like this: We are voting for an issue. When we receive a sufficient vote to outnumber the Whisky League there will be bidding for us in both parties, and of the fragments of both

"The next day I met him on the train, and being somewhat confused as to how he was going to bring this matter about, I asked him if, when they [the Prohibitionists] had gotten their issue, whether they would go to one of the other parties, or the others would come to them. He said he aid not know. I said, to make it a little plainer: 'Brother Hughes, if the Republican party would incorporate in their platform the same principles of prohibition that the Prohibitionists have, would you Prohibitionists vote it?' The answer he gave me was: 'I would see the Kepublicans rot in hell a thousand years before I'd vote the Republican ticket.' This went through me like a flash. A man at the head of a party, purporting to be working for the salvation of men, and to be so unmerciful toward his fellow-men, that although they indorse the very thing be preaches, he would not vote with them to save them from bell! Mr. Editor, you may put me down a Republican."

"CHARLES W. RECTOR." TRICKING THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

A Scheme for Selling Out the Third-Party People to the Democracy.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Noblesville, Oct. 31. - The Democrats and third-party Prohibitionists of this and Tipton counties have formed a limited partnership for the mutual benefit of the leaders of Democracy, and as conclusive evidence of this, the following facts are submitted to the public: First, the Democrats have full county tickets in the field in each county, but have no nomines for State Senator, and they do not intend to nominate a candidate, but the managers of the Democratic party in each county will procure election tickets to be printed, and will print on them for State Senator the name of Calvin Mailery, who has been nominated for that position by the thirdparty Prohibitionists, in return for which the Prohibitionists are expected to vote for Cleveland. In furtherance the scheme the loudest talking Prohibitionists are substituting the picture of Cleveland for that sir. A small fire was started and two pounds of | of Fisk in their windows. Yesterday was the day fixed upon by the Prohibitionists for a county demonstration at this place, and the Democrate came to town in large numbers to help swell the crowd and joined in the parade. J. P. St. John and Helen M. Gougar were here as the orators. St. John, in the afternoon, made a free-trade Democratic speech, denouncing the present protective tariff as "robbery, robbery, stark naked and bald-headed," compelling the farmer to pay extortionate prices for the necessaries of life and adding to the cost of all articles of domestic manufacture a sum equal to the tariff levied upon the foreign product when imported. At the time he was making this speech the Democratic county central committee sat in council, where they could hear his speech, that they might be able to properly judge of the value of the joint demonstration and his speech. In the evening Mrs. Gougar spoke at the operahouse. Her speech consisted of bitter denunciation of the Republican party generally, and of the leading statesmen of the day in particular. Her abuse and vilification of the Republican press, especially the Indianapolis Journal, knew no bounds. She denounced the Jourin unmeasured terms as an famous sheet. Mrs. Gougar concluded her speech with a glowing tribute to free-trade

> by those Prohibitionists of this county whom the Democratic county central committee think would rather see Cleveland re-elected than to have General Harrison chosen, a carefully prepared list of which was sent from here to New York. The letter reads: HEADQUARTEES NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE, No. 10 WEST TWENTY-NINTH ST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1888.

Dear Sir-I ask you, as a personal favor, to lend all the aid you can to the success of the party in your locality. Go to the polls and stav all day. Your presence will encourage the Democratic boys, and may be the means of checking some frauds of the enemy. Yours truly, W. H. BARNUM, Chairman Democratic National Committee. But the local committee made at least one mistake in selecting the men to whom this let-

Democracy, and said she would much rather see

the Democratic party victorious than the Re-

publican; and that, too, by the aid of all the

The following letter has been received

influence of the liquor-dealers.

ticket. The scheme is to induce as many Re-publicans to vote the Prohibition ticket as may be, and all the Democrate who talk prohibition will vote the straight Democratic ticket; but the exposure of the scheme will have a wholesome effect for Republicans, a many of the honest, sincere temperance people will not be parties to such a nefarious trick, I ir be sold out in this

EDMUNDS ON HARRISON.

The Vermonter Gives Trirteen Good Reasons for Desiring the General's Success. .

Following is a letter which Senator George F. Edmunds has addressed to Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, a copy of which has been furnished the Journal: "WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1888.

"Dear Mr. Dana: "I observe in the Sun of the 29th, a statement with conspicuous head-lines, to the effect that I am not taking a speech-making part in the present campaign and that attention has been called to the fact. The matter is so stated as to permit the inference that I am not earnestly interested in the election of General Harrison. I beg you, as the fair-minded lover of fair play and the editor of the principal really Democratic newspaper in the country, to allow me to repel through your columns any such impli-

"I am, and have been a er since the nomination of Gen. Harrison, meet earnestly, and according to my strength and capacity, actively in

favor of his election, because:
"1. I personally know him to be a man of great abilities, of pure and upright life, and of the most vigorous and aggressive uprightness and independence, both as a man and as a Republican, and I therefore believe that he will administer the government in the full vigor of the principles of the Republican party.

"2. He was a gallant soldier—his flashing sword in the front of battle, and in the gloomy rear of retreat was heard his voice of constancy

"3. He is of the people and for the people— the defender of justice and of equal rights

"4. He is a sincere believer in the employment of American labor to supply American productions for American consumption. "5. He is not a victim of the delusion that affects the present administration-that the cus toms duties are a tax on the consumers of imported goods, and he knows that the official and printed records of the government show (as in the case of tea and coffee put on the 'free list some years ago, and in the case of the so-called reciprocity with Canada) that the duties taken off of such importations did not benefit our people by diminishing the price they paid for their purchases, but did benefit the foreigner only. "6. He knows that every foreign-made article, from shoe-pegs and shoes to locomotives and ships, used in our country, by just that much deprives the American worker of an opportunity to earn bread for his family.

"7. He knows that a nation is only a large family, the members of which are bound to help each other by united and reciprocal labor. "8. He knows, therefore, that the declaration of the President, in his message to Congress, that customs duties are purely and wholly a tax is a grave error, and that to give American labor an opportunity to win bread Americans must, as brothers in one family, employ the labor and

use the products of each other. "9. He will not (as the present administration has done), enter into discussions and agreements with England in regard to so-called free trade with Canada and the putting of Americans on a worse footing in British ports than the British have in our own.

"10. He will not for even one day tolerate the official presence of a foreign minister, from whatever country he comes, who undertakes to interfere in our elections, even if that minister thinks that his election or his party will work to the advantage of that minister's country, as the present administration has done. "IL. He will not make professions of fidelity

parties we will make a party that will go into - to the principles of true civil-service reform and amendment the cover for receiving and refusing to make public, or even refusing to communicate to the Senate, affidavits or other testimony (often perjured) against any holder of any office, as the present administration has al-"12. He will not send to execute the offices

of public trust a larger proportion of criminals, direputable and incompetent persons than have been so selected by all the administrations added together of the 100 years of the existence of this government, as this administration has

"13. He will not point out to his countrymen the danger to free elections and to really Democratic government (dangerous as it real is) of a President being a candidate for election, on account of his immense power of patronage, and then permit all his chief officers and their subordinates to become offensive partisans and exhibit a pernicious activity in promoting his re-election; por will he allow heavy levies of money to be made upon all, even the humblest of the servants of the government, to accomplish it, as the present administration has done and is doing. "These, dear Mr. Dans, are some (by no

means all) of the grounds on which, with my whole heart, I desire the election of General Harrison, and may I not be sure that your sense of fair play-since you have made me conspicnous in the matter-will lead you to give this letter the prominence in your paper that you gave to the imputation to which I reply? "Yours truly, GEORGE F. EDMUNDS." Charles A. Dans, Esq., Editor New York Sun.

DISGUSTED WITH DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Washington Adkins Declines to Act with Politicians Who Violate Their Pledges.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. New Albany, Oct. 31 .- Another prominent and influential Democrat of this county has left the ranks of the Cleveland supporters. Mr. Washington Adkins, present incumbent and candidate for re-election as commissioner of Floyd county, has decided to support Harrison. The causes leading to this determination are in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Adkins, and prove him a fair-minded, honorable man. For the purpose of arranging for the coming election, a joint meeting of representative Republicans and Democrats was recently held, at which, after full discussion, it was decided that deputy sheriffs should not be appointed for duty at the polls on election day. With this understanding the Republicans were satisfied, and left the meeting. The Democrats then deliberately violated their pledge and secured the appointment of fifty of their partisans for duty on Tuesday. When Mr. Adkins learned of this action he denounced it as an outrage, withdrew his name from the Democratic ticket, and prepared a letter, which will be presented to-morrow, announcing his intention to cast his ballot for Harrison and Morton.

Sir John Macdonald on Annexation. SHERBROOKE, Oct. 31 .- At a banquet given to Hon, John Henry Pope, last night, Sir John Macdonald, in the course of his speech said:

"It seems to be the impression that I will make an important announcement on one of the great issues of the day. I wish to speak on this matter with no uncertain sound. We are British subjects, and we know the advantages we possess in being connected with that great empire. As we were born British subjects, we expect to die British subjects. What should we gain by a change! If there is a country on the face of the earth that is happy and prosperous, it is the Dominion of Canada. We have a splendid elimate, a rich soil, and energetic people. We have good laws wisely administered. In every branch of industry our county is prosperous We have no reason to envy any other country. and as a mere matter of self-interest it would not only be prejudicial and ruinous for us to sever our connection with Great Britain and unite ourselves with the country south of us, great as

Sir John went on to say that the Canadian Constitution was much superior in many ways to the American Constitution. Railroad Strategy.

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 31 .- The government stole a march upon the Canadian Pacific to-day by making a detour in the track-laying and running its lines over a turnpike near blocked points. When the railroad men's attention was directed here the government put down two thus reaching the provincial line on the other side. The intention now is to forward rails and tranship them over the Canadian Pacific track by hand. With an engine on the other side they can be hurried to the front. At present the Canadian Pacific has four large forces guardter should be sent, and he says he will not be | ing different points, at enormous cost to the sold out that way and will vote the Republican | company.

SACKVILLE WEST IS SILENT

He Sits Very Complacently in His Elegant Mansion and Declines to Talk.

His Official Life Has Terminated, and He Is Calmly Waiting Instructions from London Concerning His Future Movements.

Business of the Legation Temporarily Passes Into the Hands of Mr. Herbert.

English and Canadian Papers Speak Sarcastically of the President's Action, Attributing It to Political Necessities.

THE UNLUCKY WEST.

He Sits in Silence and Awaits Instructions

from His Government. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 .- Lord Sackville, late British minister to Washington, is sitting in the legation building to-night, dressed in his customary immaculate costume of broadcloth, cut in the conventional evening-dress style. He is smoking the same brand of untaxed cigars which have suited his taste for so long a time, and he is as imperturbable, to all outward appearances, as ever; but the ex-minister is not communicative. He declines absolutely to say a single word on the subject of his dismissal to any newspaper man who may call upon him, and even members of 'the diplomatic corps get very little from him. Lord Sackville feels most keenly the unpleasant situation into which he had been thrown through his efforts to enlighten American citizens upon American political subjects. He has not 'recovered from the suddenness of the shock which he experienced upon the receipt of Mr. Bayard's communication yesterday, and it is not expected that he will have much to say to any one during the remainder of his stay in the capital of the United States. It was said at the legation today that the so-called interviews with him, which appeared in the various papers this morning, were not the results of conversations with him, and in fact he not only repudiates their text, but their sentiments. It has not yet been determined when the ex-minister will leave. It is supposed that he is awaiting detailed instructions from his home government, with which he is in almost constant communication. He is, however, entirely out of political life, and his presence in Washington is solely as a foreign visitor. Technocally, he has no connection with the legation of Great Britain, and so far as any business between that legation

and the State Department is concerned, he has absolutely no connection with it, but he still maintains his residence in the mansion on Connecticut avenue, and is recognized there as the host of the household. Secretary Herbert, who was lately assigned to the legation here, has become charge d'affaires ad interim, and will remain in that position until relieved by the first secretary, Mr. Edwards, or until a successor to Lord Sackville is appointed. Mr. Edwards is not expected here for some months, and the general impression is that Lord Sackville's successor will not be named for a still longer period. It is rather interesting, in connection with the change at the British legation, that the charge d'affaires, Mr. Michael Herbert, will be married on the 27th instant, to Miss Belle Wilson, in New York city, and therefore an American lady will still preside at the British legation. Herbert was seen this morning, and again asked for some expression of opinion. He simply said: "Under all the circumstances which have transpired during the past few days,

you know we are all extremely mute." Representative Woodburn, of Nevada, whose attack on the administration as being in sympathy with England was probably most savage made in tariff debate, said, in referring the Sackville trouble: Sackville merely voiced the sentiments of the British government and people. He had no business to do so, and has been punished for it, but that does not affect the fact that the British do desire Mr. Cleveland's re-election. I do not see why Minister West's letter should have caused any surprise, except his being so indiscrest as to write it. There was no new disclosure in the expression of British sympathy with the Democratic policy. Every paper in England and Scotland advocates the re-election of Mr. Cleveland. They make no attempt to conceal their preference for him and their desire for some one in the White House who will

carry out the policy he has laid down." PRESS OPINION.

The President Has Lost His Temper, and Should Give Bayard His Passports.

WASHINGTON, Oct 31 .- The New York Herald, to-day, in spite of the fact that it supports Cleveland's administration, is outspoken in opposing the hasty action of the President yesterday. The Herald's leader says: "What we believe the better sense of the American people will conclude is, that the President has allowed his temper to get the better of his judgment in his manner of dealing with this matter, and especially in that he has permitted his Secretary of State to bluster and make mouths at the British minister, as though he was a school boy." It concidues with this advice. "We respectfully urge Mr. Cleveland to get himself a new Secretary of State without delay. Mr. Bayard bas, it seems, crowned his absordities by sending Lord Sackville his 'passports,' as though the British minister was likely to be detained in the harbor unless he could show them. Give Mr. Bayard his passports to Delaware, Mr. Cleveland; you cannot afford to have such an incompetent and hystericky person as your adviser. If you retain him he will, before you know it make you ridiculous in the face of the whole world; or, if you must keep him, don't take his advice on any subject except terrapin."

How it Looks to English Papers.

NEW YORK, Oat. 31 .- A London special to the Herald says the action of President Cleveland toward Minister Sackville was known here only late last evening, but at the leading clubs was the one topic of conversation, and was bitterly condemned by all Englishmen present. The general expression of opinion is of the tone assumed by the Standard, the only paper that treats of the matter in a semi-official editorial this morning. It speaks of the action as not only brusque but brutal, refers to the action of the President as "deliberately offensive," and says: "If the intelligence we publish this morning from Washington be substantially accurate in its verbal details, the American government has taken summary action of a deliberstely offensive kind in relation to Lord Sackville. Mr. Bayard has informed the British embassador that, for reasons already known to the British government, his continuance is no longer acceptable, and would, consequently, be detrimental to the relations between the two countries. It must be hoped that a more precise account of the terms of the communication will take from the brusqueness-we are tempted to say brutality-of the message. Apparently it has been thought necessary to assert American dignity by insisting on some open rebuke of Lord Sackville. The inference seems to be that Lord Salisbury saw nothing in his conduct to justify severe disciplinary measures, and, consequently, American statesmanship felt it necessary to take the punishment into its own hands. In any case Lord Salisbury will be well advised if be proceeds with all possible dispatch to acquaint his countrymen with the nature of his communication to Mr rails hurriedly and ran an engine over the track, | Phelps. The attitude assumed by the President may then be intelligible, though it can hardly be reconciled with a regard to English susceptibilities. He may be quite sure, however, that opinion on this side the Atlantic will distinguish between what he has done as a candidate and what, had he been free from the despotism of electioneering, he would have thought it his duty to do as chie! magestrate. Pity for the | Officers are in pursuit.

statesman whom the complexion of his country's policies forces to disregard not only international courtesies but the plainest dictates of right feeling will blend with and neutralize any passing emotion of national resent-

The Standard concludes by referring to that part of the American press which can afford to keep its head and obey its conscience during the presidential campaign, and observes that Mr. Cleveland has saved his election eering prospects at the expense of the honor of American

The Times this morning says: "If the interests of the two greatest communities in the world were not at stake, the treatment of the Sackville incident would merely excite a passing sensation and amusement. A more ridiculous spectacle has rarely been witnessed in any civilized country than the flurried and unmannerly haste with which America has endeavored to put a slight on England before the latter could deal with the matter one way or the other. Mr. Bayard has had the satisfaction of proving to the world that he can be as contemptuously disregardful of the decencies of international intercourse and the dignity of the nation he represents as Mr. Blaine himself. It was never denied that Lord Sackville's indiscretion constituted a reason for removing him. Had President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard thought it necessary to adhere to the usual practice of civilized states, they would have waited at least to make sure that England intended to do nothing before beating with an absurd show of peremptory

vehemence at the open door."
The Pall Mall Gazette says: "If Secretary Bayard's rebuke of Lord Sackville fails to convince Irish voters that President Cleveland can be relied upon to check John Bull as much as any other men, we do not see what there is left for him to do short of placing Sackville under arrest and escorting him to the frontier. How silly it all is. How much Americans will despise themselves for it when the election fever is over. Suppose Minister Phelps had written a private letter to some pseudo-American during the election in England, saying that although Mr. Gladstone's party seemed to be more in accord with American principles, yet Lord Salisbury could be trusted to concede all the Irish needed. Does the most excited American imagine that we should have taken notice of his

The St. James Gazette says: "As Lord Sackville is technically in the wrong, England cannot resent the affront which Bayard has put on it by declaring that he cannot continue to hold communication with Lord Sackville. English can only pity American statesmen for the strange things they do in order to oblige cau-

The Globe says: "The uncourteous ennouncement might create very strained relations between the two countries. Fortunately, its true character is recognized on both sides. Lord Sackville has been subjected to unmannerly treatment by both Mr. Bayard and President Cleveland. If the minister comes back it will be simply because Mr. Cleveland's ambition to be elected President a second time soars far above the requirements of international courtesy Lord Salisbury came into town and returned late to his country seat. He spent much time

Downing street or the American legation. A carefully worded dispatch, dated Washington, appears in all the morning newspapers, simply to the effect that the President had informed the British minister that his continuence in office was distasteful to the Washington govern-The Press association announces that Lord Sackville comes to Eppland immediately, on leave of absence; that he has important busi-

at the foreign office, where Mr. Phelps came

also, but nothing could be obtained from either

ness to attend to in connection with his succession to the Sackville estates, and that he will not return to Washington. Views of Canadian Papers. TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 31 .- The Globe to-day, on an article headed, "Breakers Close Ahead, eays: "Though Lord Sackville is the victim of a despicable trick, he is also the victim of his, own folly. He stuck his nose into American home affairs by counseling an elector about how he should vote and influence others to vote. The United States Secretary of State argues with great force that the British ambassador thus transgressed the amenities and the necessary rules of diplomacy in such a degree as to warrant Washington in demanding his recall. Accordingly, Lord Sackville has been informed

that he is no longer acceptable to the President and the administration. Referring to the report that the retaliation act is to be enforced against Canada, the Globe says: "This will be a deplorable event, and one, too, likely, to breed very serious difficulties. Canada may be injured, but it cannot be disgraced by the President's resort to so aggressive a policy. No true Canadian will say that our government should crawl in their terror for the sake of averting the blow. In other circumstances, perhaps, something more than Canada has conceded already might be honorably yielded for good neighborhood sake, but our Dominion would present a most ignominious figure in hurrying to surrender now to Washington. Most anything would be better than that. The Globe has always sincerely endeavored to promote friendship between Canada and the United States. The Globe does not believe that Canadians should grovel on their bellies for friend-

MONTREAL, Oct. 31 .- The Gazette (government organ) savs: "The exigencies of the presidential election have precipitated Mr. Cleveland's action, and compelled him, in order to save his chances with anti-British voters, to take a step that for harshness has few precedents in diplomatic usage. It would have been better bad Lord Sackville voluntarily resigned the moment he saw the evil his blunder was likely to cause one of the parties in the political strugbeen better, even, if Lord Salisbury had recalled at once the minister, whose usefulness had ceased. As it is, Lord Sackville will depart under a sense of personal humiliation, made more intense by the unrestricted criticism to which he has been subjected by the press of Great Britain, and the United States Embassador Sackville will find no imitators in such free latter-writing, and henceforth diplomates in the United States will be more than usually careful in their correspondence, knowing that, when it served political party purposes, neither the obligations that rest upon a claimant to the title of gentleman nor the sacredness of private letters will avail to preserve their confidence from the public eye or their persons from the attacks of worrying

THE GRANT-BADEAU CASE.

A Compromise Agreed Upon Between Mrs.

Grant and the General.

New York, Oct. 31 .- A suit to recover \$10,000 and interest for services rendered to General Grant while the latter was engaged in preparing his "personal memoirs" was begun a few months ago by Gen. Adam Badeau. To-day, the case was settled, and the settlement was of the precise nature that the widow of General Grant agreed to at the begining of the controversy.

Mrs. Grant never disputed the fact of her husband's baving made a contract with General Badeau. The claim, however, as originally presented, and as sought to be enforced in the suit, was coupled with an assertion of joint authorship of General Grant's personal memoirs. Mrs. Grant could not for a moment admit the truth of this assertion, nor recognize any claim of which such an assertion formed a part. Recently General Badeau withdrew from his suit the offensive allegation of joint authorship, and expressed his willingness to waive any intention, desire or right to claim the authorship of the memoirs, and to admit that its composition was entirely that of General Grant, and to limit his claim to that of suggestion, revision and verification. Under these circumstances,

edged and vindicated, she has paid the claim. Drunken Man Murders His Niece. SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 31 -A special to the News eave that at Hipesville, Liberty county, Monday night, Wm. Harrison, in an inexplicable fit of jealousy, shot his little niece dead without warning, while sitting by the fireside. He then fired at his sister, wounding her in the hip. She will probably recover. Harrison fled, but roturned, admitted his crime, and said he had attempted suicide by jumping into a well. Later he denied all knowledge of the crime. Harrison said he had been drinking heavily.

the position of Mrs. Grant being fully acknowl-

Knocked Down and Robbed of \$7,300. AKRON, O., Oct. 31 .- Joseph Dickenhof, aged seventy, while going through an unfrequented part of this city, this morning, was assaulted by two highwaymen and robbed of \$7,300 that he carried to a value. He was knocked down with a slung-shot. The thieves escaped in the darkness, stealing a horse and buggy to get away.

THE LAND LEAGUE'S SECRETS

The Commission Gets Down to Work and Interesting Evidence Follows.

Mr. Webster Presents Captain O'Sheansa Wit. ness, and He Relates What He Knows of the Parnell-Gladstone Negotiations.

Well-Told Story, Narrated with a View to Injuring the Parnellite Case.

Details of the Recent Deadly Accident to the Train in Which the Czar Was Traveling-No Reason to Suspect a Conspiracy.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

Captain O'Shea Tells of the Negotiations

Between Parnell and Gladstone. London, Oct. 31 .- The Parnell commission resumed its investigations to-day. Attorney-general Webster, for the Times, asked leave to interpose Capt. O'Shea as a witness, as that gens tleman wanted to go immediately to Spain. Sir Charles Russell, counsel for the Parnell-

ites, declined to cross-examine Capt. O'Shea at the present point. He said the witness must return for the cross-examination. Presiding Justice Hannen said that Sie Charles Russell had the right to reserve the

cross-examination until such time as he deemed Capt. O'Shea then testified that he had been on good terms with Mr. Parnell until June, 1886. At Mr. Parnell's request, in June, 1881, he had communicated with Mr. Gladstone. The communications were made without the knowle edge of Mr. Parnell's colleagues. The witness did not know Patrick Egan, nor did be have any knowledge of what Egan was doing in 1881. Mr. Parnell told him that Egan did not know about the negotiations with the government until Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons on May 16, 1882. Mr. Parnell then spoke to him

of the awkward position he was placed in by Mr. Gladstone's speech, and told how the speech had appoyed Egan and others. The negotiations then ceased until 1882, when Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon were in the Kilmainhan jatl. Egan was then in Paris. The first proposal that the witness made to the government, in 1882, were offered without the authority of Mr. Parnell. He received communications from certain mems bers of the government replying to the propose als. When Mr. Parnell was released from Kile mainban, the witness told him of the position of the negotiations. He had written to Mr. Giadstone, and it was arranged that any answer that he might make should be sent to Parnell at Paris. Mr. Gladstone's reply was sent to Mr. Parnell, who responded in April, 1882 Mr. Parnell, on returning from Parts, saw Mr. Giadstone, and afterward conferred with the witness a number of times at the lab ter's house. They were almost alone, Mr. Parnell was anxious for the release from prison of Michael Davitt, but he objected to Brenoan's release. Mr. Parnell authorized the witness to communicate with the government. Mr. Parnell undertook to do his utmost for the suppression of boycotting and outrages. He promised that

ants to pay their rents and denounce outrages, resistance to the law, and all kinds of intimida-Witness asked Mr. Parnell if he was sure be

if the government would estile the arrears-of

rent question satisfactorily he would advise ten-

was able to carry out a signar inter to suppress outrages, and Mr. Parpell gave him essurances that he had the power. The witness continued-Mr. Parnell said that Sheridan would be a most useful man is the work of putting down boygotting, if he could only see and converse with him. Boyton and Egan would also be useful, he said, if they could be convinced of the wisdom of the proposed new policy. When Mr. Parnell was in Kilmainham jail, a letter was written and signed by Mr. Parnell, which the witness took the next morning to Mr. Forster, then Chief Secretary for Ireland. The letter was afterward presented

Attorney-general Websterhere read the letten It expressed Mr. Parnell's opinion that if the are rears question was settled, he and his colleague would be able to suppress outrages. It urged the importance of agrarian legislation, and conciuded by saying that "if the programme sketched was carried out it would enable us to co-operate cordially in the future with the liberal party in forwarding liberal principles. After the letter had been written, continued Captain O'Shea, Mr. Parnell said he would tell Dillon and O'Kelly, letting them know as much as was good for them. The day after the Phoenix Park murders, Mr. Parnell showed wite ness the anti-murder manifesto which it had been decided to issue. It was a mistake, said the witness, to say that Mr. Parnell was not in favor of the manifesto. He only disliked the amount of bombast in the document, but be said that it was necessary in order to satisfy Davitt's vanity. [Laughter, in which Mr. Par-nell and Mr. Davitt joined.] About this time, went on the witness, Mr. Parnell told him that he had been obliged to ask for police protection, as his life was in danger. The win ness, in a subsequent interview with Mr. Parnell, warned him that Sheridan was a murderer and a concector of murders, and the police could not allow him to remain in the country. Mr. Parnell replied that he did not communicate with Sheridan personally, but knew some one who did. He asked that a month be given him to communicate with Sheridan. Seven letters were here shown to the witness, who declared with certainty that the eignature attached to them was that of Mr. Parnell Sir Charles Russell here asked the court to parmit him to postpone the cross-examination of the witness. He said the latter part of O'Shea's evidence came upon him as a surprise, and it was impossible to do justice to his client in the cross-examination without preparation.

Justice Hannen said he could not perceive any good reason for postponing the cross-exame Sir Charles Russell thereupon decided to proceed, and Captain O'Shea, in reply to his questions, said that Mr. Buckle, editor of the Times, had asked Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to get him evidence. Mr. Chamberlain showed the witness Mr. Buckle's letter in July last. The witness did not agree to give evidence, however, until he had been subponned by Mr. Parnell. Mr. Houston, the secretary of the Irish local union, saw him take down in short-hand his statement for the Times. Mr. Houston told him it was a State secret how the Times got the letters to had published. Mr. Chamberlain told him that Mr. Parnell accused him of procuring fac simila letters and of dining with Mr. Buckis. The witness had heard Piggott and Callan mentioned as the men who had given the letters to the Times. The witness knew Patrick Casey, but did not know him as a dynamiter. He had heard through a nationalist named Mulqueeny that the police had found a letter is the League's rooms to London, in which Frank Byrne acknowledged the receipt of a check from Mr. Parnell, which had been sent to him to enable him to escape from the country, but the authorities had assured him that no such letter had been seized. He did not know that Mulqueeny was a member of the secret society. He knew him as an advanced Nationalist, that is, an old Fenian whose views were different from both the dynamiters and the invincibles. Mulqueeny had been threatened with death by Gen. Carroll Davis, and Hayes, the civil engineer, who was supposed to have conceived the London bridge outrage. Mulqueeny had given offense by joining other advanced Nationalists in signing a protest against the witness excluding from Parliament Mr. Parnell,

Sir Charles Russell-Did you ever threaten Mr. Parnelli The Witness-Threaten him, how do you means I have been angry with him, and once I turned him out of my rooms in Dublin.

Sir Charles Russell-Have you ever said you

The Witness-I never remember saying so. Sir Charles Russell-Have you said that you had a shell charged with dynamite to blow him

To further questions the witness replied that he saw the original of the fac simils of one of the Times's letters last week. He believed the writing was Mr. Parnell's He had not heard

Sir Charles Russell-Why did you turn him The Witness-I told him to get out, as I die not want to see him again. would be revenged on Mr. Parnell?